Fred Laun

SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 03 [MARCH] FOR 1990

[Rough, summary translations of selected articles, mostly on amateur radio subjects, from **RADIO**, a monthly magazine published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military-training organization DOSAAF.]

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[Square brackets set off material added by the translator **and not appearing in the original** -- such as a comment, reference, or equivalent expression in another language.]

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Please send corrections and comments, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

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Outer front cover, p 1, pp 6 - 7: "ARCHIGELAGO OF HEARTS" ["SERDETS ARKHIPELAG"], [subtitle] "On the Air -- UA3WFM," by L[yudmila Mikhaylovna] Fedorova, UA3WFM, Kursk.[1,2]

[Introduction]

The March[1] issue for 1983 described two radiowomen, Yelena Pavlovna Molozhayeva, and her daughter Lyudmila Mikhaylovna Fedorova. Yelena Molozhayeva is now retired. Lyudmila is working as a radiowoman in the Ministry of Communication of the USSR; she also writes poetry and songs and plays the guitar. When her husband, well-known radioamateur-shortwaver and polar radioman Nikolay Nikolayevich Fedorov, UA3WFN, ex-UA0BAY, returned to Kursk from working in the North, she became licensed as UA3WFM. In two years, she's had 10000 contacts with 180 countries and territories of the world. She belongs to the High Speed Club and to the Soviet QRQ Club. Their daughter, Yelena, UA3-135-813, is learning Morse.

[Article proper]

Why are there so few women among the thousands of amateurs I work from our country? Everyone understands that women as a rule have very little free time to go to a radio club. But home operation is something else; you can always find two or three hours in a day. But where can you get equipment?

I've been an amateur photographer for years. There's no problem [in getting equipment] -- I go to a store and buy the necessary. Even now, with the shortages, you can get by. And no one tells me to prepare, say, photographic paper at home or accuses me of having an attitude of dependency [v izdivenchestve] if I wait for it [the photographic paper] to show up in the store.

The idea comes to mind involuntarily: What if amateur photography had been put under the sponsorship of DOSAAF, as amateur radio has been?

...

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[1]To mark International Women's Day (on the 8th of the month), the March issue of RADIO traditionally highlights women's activities.

[2]Kursk, approximately 500 km SSW of Moscow, is the administrative center of Kurskaya Oblast'. Amateur stations in Kurskaya Oblast', Oblast' No. 135, contain the RSFSR "number-letter" identifier 3W.

Outer front cover, p 1, up 6 - 7: "ARCHIPELAGO OF HEARTS" ("SEMOYE ARHIPELAG"), (unofficial) "On the Air -- UA3WRM," by Lyudmila Nikolayevna) Fedorova, UA3WRM, Moscow.

[Introduction]

The March issue for 1963 described two radiowomen, Yelena Dolinova, Moscowgyeva, and her daughter Lyudmila Nikolayevna Fedorova. Yelena Sokolnayova is now retired; Lyudmila is working as a radiowoman in the Ministry of Communication of the USSR; she also writes poetry and songs and plays the guitar. Mme Dol[illegible] unusual, well-known radiomateur-shortwaver and polar radioman Nikolay Nikolayevich Fedorov, UA3WRM, ex-UA0UAY, returned to Moscow from working in the North; she became licensed as UA3WRM. In two years, she's had 11000 contacts with 180 countries and territories of the world. She belongs to the High Speed Club and to the Soviet DXC Club. Their daughter, Yelena, UA1-135-813, is learning Morse.

[Article proper]

Why are there so few women among the thousands of shortwave [illegible] from our country? Everyone understands that women as a rule have very little free time to go to a radio club. But most [illegible] is something else; you can always find two or three hours in a day. Or where can you get equipment?

I've been an amateur photographer for years. There's no problem [in getting equipment] -- I go to a store and buy the necessary. Even you, with the shortages, you can get by. And to [illegible] is to prepare, say, photographic paper or film or accuracy or of having an attitude of dependency [y [illegible]] if I wait for it [the photographic paper] to show up in the store.

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"Nyrok, approximately 600 km SW of Moscow, the [illegible] center of Moskovya Oblast". Amateur stations in Moskovya Oblast, [illegible] No. 1/3, contain the RSFSR number-letter. [illegible]

pp 2 - 5: "PERESTROYKA AND THE INFORMATION SOCIETY." [RADIO Scientific Editor] A[rnol'd Yakovlevich] Grif interviews Academician Yuriy Vasil'yevich Gulyeyev, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Communication and Information (podkomissiya po svyazi i informatike) of the Committee on Transportation, Communication, and Information Affairs of the Council of the Union (Komisssiya Soveta Soyuza po voprosam transporta, svyazi i informatiki).[3] In his first answer, Gulyeyev agrees with an opinion that he says has already been expressed in party documents, in the press, and at scientific conferences: "We are at a stage of strategically dangerous backwardness." ("My nakhodimsya na stadii strategicheski opasnogo otstavaniya.")]

pp 8 - 9: "FROM RADIO CIRCLE TO COOPERATIVE," by B. Nikolayev.

Sergey Mikhaylovich Maslov, RU1AA, got into amateur radio a quarter of a century ago.

At his initiative, a radio circle was formed in SPTU-102[4] in Leningrad and soon the "Globus" radio station, UZ1AYA, was on the air. UZ1AXB followed at SPTU-38.

Sergey Maslov was elected a member of the Federation of Radio Sport of Leningrad and [Leningrad] Oblast' and Chairman of the Committee for Developing Satellite Communication.

Soon after going to work in SPTU-102 as a production instructor, he had the idea of creating a cheap portable ultrashortwave converter permitting telegraph and telephone operation on 144 MHz with a transceiver having the 28 MHz band.

The NPO [nauchno-proizvoditel'noye ob"yedineniye - Scientific-Production Association] "Krasnaya Zarya" ["Red Dawn"] was interested in manufacturing the "Globus-201K," particularly since it was classified as a consumer good. But plans changed, and production of the converter was put off indefinitely.

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[3]Under the new legislative arrangements in the USSR, the Congress of People's Deputies, consisting of some 2250 deputies, is to meet twice a year. The Congress of People's Deputies elects some 542 from among its members to form a standing legislative body called the Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet consists of two houses, the Chamber of the Union and the Chamber of Nationalities. Guleyev chairs one of the subcommittees of the Chamber of the Union.

[4]SPTU = sel'skoye (sel'skokhozyaystvennoye) professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche = rural professional-technical school, possibly comparable to a vocational school in the United States.

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pp 8 - 9: "FROM RADIO CIRCLE TO COOPERATIVE," by S. Nikolayev.

Sergey Nikolayevich Masloov, RU1AA, got into amateur radio a quarter of a century ago.

At his initiative, a radio circle was formed in SPTU-1[illegible] in Leningrad and soon the "Globus" radio station, UZ1AYA, was on the air; UZ1AAA followed at SPTU-3[illegible].

Sergey Masloov was elected a member of the Federation of Radio Sport of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast' and Chairman of the Committee for Developing Satellite Communication.

Soon after going to work in SPTU-10A as a production instructor, he had the idea of creating a cheap portable ultrashortwave converter permitting telegraph and telephone operation on 144 MHz with a transceiver having the 2A AM band.

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STU = sel'skoye (sel'skokhozyaystvennoye) professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche = rural professional-technical school, possibly comparable to a vocational school in the United States.

So Maslov and his friends decided to create a cooperative for the design and production of equipment for radiosport. They were supported by the Petrogradskiy Rayon[5] Council and in August 1988 the "Mars" Cooperative began to operate. Aside from [the] equipment [already described], it plans to manufacture antennas, antenna control devices, beacons, telegraph keys, measuring instruments, and [CB-type] equipment supporting communication over distances of from 100 meters to 30 km.

pp 9 - 12: "HIGH-SPEED OPERATORS MEET AT HANOVER" ["SKOROSTNIKI VSTRECHAYUTSYA V GANOVERE"], by A[natoliy Vladimirovich] Gorokhovskiy [Editor-in-Chief, RADIO magazine].

[On the 2nd Region 1 IARU Speed Telegraph Championship, held at Hannover in November 1989 (sponsored, though not participated in, by DARC; the 1st championship was held at Moscow in 1983, organized by the Central Radio Club), and the 8th amateur radio exhibition "INTERRADIO-89."]

The Soviet sport delegation was met shortly after 2:00 a.m. [v tret'yem chasu nochi - literally in the third hour of the night] by Wilfried Spreen, DF6ZE, Director of the Championship, and Igor Falster, DL1EE, who served as unofficial interpreter.

The delegation consisted of [women] Marina Polishchuk and El'vira Aryutkina, [men] Stanislav Zelenov and Oleg Bezzubov, juniors Larisa Borisenko and Aleksandr Timonin, team leader V[asiliy Mikhaylovich] Bondarenko [UV3BW], and senior trainer Yu. Starostin.

Since speed telegraphy is cultivated as a form of radiosport only in the socialist countries, not many teams were expected. Besides the Soviet team, only one full team, from Hungary, showed up. Incomplete teams were present from Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. To meet the requirement in the rules that at least 5 teams participate, Val'ter Bunzel [as retransliterated] from France, Simon Mizen from Holland, and Vito Vetrano from Italy, agreed to enter, making an official total of seven countries. But, really, the competition was between high-class sportsmen who are in effect professionals from four countries and amateurs who knew in advance that they didn't have even a minimum change of winning.

In the teams counts, the USSR came in first, Czechoslovakia second, Bulgaria third, and Hungary fourth.

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[5]Roughly the equivalent of a county in Anglo-Saxon countries. In very large cities such as Moscow and Leningrad, there are rayons within cities, a reversal of the normal hierarchical relationship.

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pp 3 - 12: "HIGH-SPEED OPERATORS MEET AT HANOVER" ["ZHOROSHTNIKI VSTRECHAYUTSYA V GANOVERE"], by A[nately Vladimirovich] Corokhovskiy [Editor-in-Chief, RADIO magazine].

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"Roughly the equivalent of a country in Anglo-saxon countries. In very large cities such as Moscow and Leningrad, there are rayons within cities, a reversal of the normal hierarchical relationship.

pp 12 - 14: "'FRIENDSHIP' RADIOGAMES AT KHABAROVSK" ["RADIOIGRY 'DRUZHBA' V KHABAROVSKE"], by G. Shul'gin, UZ3AU[6,7].

The ancient Far East[8] city of Khabarovsk[8] is twinned with Niigata, Japan, and Portland, Oregon, USA. There's a Friendship Museum in Khabarovsk. Delegations are constantly being exchanged.

The idea of conducting International Radiosport Games between these cities was born in the Kray Federation of Radio Sport almost two years ago. The Games were financed by the Kray Committee of the Defense Society [DOSAAF], the Khabarovsk City Executive Committee, and the Kray Committee for the Defense of Peace. The State Intourist Committee [? - Goskominturist] agreed to provide lodging, food, and transportation. Permission was obtained from the State Telecommunication Inspectorate for the guests to operate from Khabarovsk.

The American and Japanese guests arrived on the same flight from Japan the evening of 22 September [1989]. The customs formalities seemed to take forever. Finally the American team appeared: Kevin [John K.] Hunt, WA7VTD, a lawyer; Dick [Richard H.] Fredrickson, WA0DIM, a psychiatrist [vrach-psikhiatr]; David Right [sp?], N7NYO, a mechanical engineer and fisherman; Rene Berblinger, KX7Z, a professional musician and guitarist; John [D.] White, K7RUN, a communications engineer and communications coordinator of the Oregon Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. John was accompanied by his wife Rose and his nine-year-old daughter Elizabeth.

The Japanese team consisted of just two people -- Yesiko Yamagami, JO1LCB, a nurse, and Zenichi Oba, JN1JPX, a technical translator for a Japanese shipbuilding company, who spoke Russian tolerably well [? - vpolne snosno]. Oba-san said that the Japanese team hadn't had much time to prepare and that he himself was not in good form following a recent automobile accident. Basically they had came to watch, get acquainted, and perhaps participate a bit in competitions as individuals.

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[6]For a description (with photos) of the same event, see "The First Sister Cities US-USSR Radio Sport Games," QST, May 1990, page 14.

[7]Master of Sport Gennadiy Grigor'yevich Shul'gin, UZ3AU, ex-UA3ACM, was mentioned in RADIO #01/1989 as head of the "Radio" magazine's laboratory. He participated in the clean-up effort following the nuclear explosion that occurred 26 April 1986 at Chernobyl'.

[8]In Russian/Soviet usage, "Siberia" does not include the Easternmost part of the USSR, which is known as the "Far East." Khabarovsk, the administrative center of Khabarovskiy Kray (RSFSR "number-letter" identifier 0C, "Oblast'" No. 110), had an estimated population in 1985 of 576,000; the only other city in the Soviet Far East with a comparable population is the port of Vladivostok, which had an estimated population in 1985 of 600,000.

The guests, especially the Americans, were tired due to the time difference, but conversations went on a long time because we had so much to say to one another. John White complained about the expense of the trip for himself and his family, adding that they had to economize for the last three months. (Listening to him, I [the writer -- UZ3AU] was mentally calculating how many years I would have to cut corners with my 30-dollar-a-month salary (at the new exchange rate) to make a round trip to the States, even alone.)[9]

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[9]Shul'gin is here referring to the dual exchange-rate system introduced effective 1 November 1989. As previously, the State Bank of the USSR (Gosbank SSSR), toward the end of each month, announces an "Official Rate in Rubles" ("Ofitsial'nyy kurs v rublyakh") for 100 or 1000 units of each of some 18 convertible currencies. (The monthly announcement is apparently considered necessary to take account of currency fluctuations <u>between</u> convertible currencies.) An announcement in the evening edition of Izvestiya of 27 March 1990 set the "Official Rate" for 100 US dollars at 61.20 rubles (i.e. US$1.00 = R. 0.612, R. 1.00 = US$1.6339). A new, second, column now appears in the monthly announcement, showing a "Special Rate in Rubles" ("Spetsial'nyy kurs v rublyakh") exactly ten times greater than the "Official Rate"; the "Special Rate" for US$100.00 is shown in the same announcement as R. 612.00 (i.e., US$1.00 = R. 6.12, or R 1.00 = US$0.1634). The "Special Rate" (which is of course also an <u>official</u> rate) applies to all, or certain types of, tourist transactions. In qualifying transactions, holders of convertible currency receive ten times the "Official" rate, whereas holders of rubles, in transactions to which the "Special Rate" applies, receive one tenth the "Official Rate" when they acquire convertible currency. The much less favorable, from the Soviet citizen's perspective, "Special Rate" was surely the one Shul'gin was referring to when, presumably for shock value, he referred to his thirty-dollars-a-month salary; one may assume his monthly salary in the USSR is a more-respectable-sounding R. 183.60; prior to 1 November 1989, Shul'gin could have converted this ruble amount, if allowed to make the transaction at all, into US$300.00. One unanswered question is why foreign exchange is involved at all in the context of international air travel; it is my understanding that the Soviet airline Aeroflot accepts rubles for air transportation to and from international points it serves. The only explanation that comes to mind -- and this is pure speculation -- is that international air fares expressed in rubles may have been raised -- perhaps by as much as ten times -- in connection with the introduction of the parallel tourist rate.

The next morning the participants met All-Union-Category Judge Viktor Mudrenko, UA0LDX, from Vladivostok. The senior secretary of the competitions was Republic-Category Judge Gennadiy Moshonkin, UA0LS, also from Vladivostok.

Aleksandr Turkin, UW0CR, won the speed-transmission-of-texts event with a straight key.

Next morning there was a solid downpour. The judges' collegium hesitated a long time about holding the "fox-hunt" ["okhota na lis"] event, but the sportsmen decided with a single voice: "Hold it!!!"

Before the start, John White calmly and methodically examined all of the knobs and switches of his receiver, unhurriedly went out on the trail, and ... took first place. Little Elizabeth was so happy for her papa!

Yesiko also performed well. At the finish line, she was surpised to get warm birthday greetings and burst into tears.

After lunch, the teams split up and went off to their locations to conduct shortwave radio contacts. The Americans drew the collective radio station of the pioneer camp "Dubki" -- RZ0CZZ. The day before, I sat up all night over the transceiver with the deputy chief of this station, Mikhail Zavarukhin, UW0CN, and Aleksandr Marchenko, UA0CT. I couldn't part with the Far Eastern airwaves. The antennas at RZ0CZZ work fantastically well. And the pioneer camp is situated on a high hill, surrounded by a forest, right on the bank of the beauty that is the Amur River.

The Niigata team drew collective station UZ0CWW of the Khabarovsk Railroad-Transportation Technical School, and the Soviet team, headed by Yevgeniy Stavitskiy, UW0CA, Chairman of the local FRS, the spirit and organizer behind the Games, drew UZ0CWC, belonging to the Khabaraovsk Pedagogical School.

Before the beginning of the competitions, we contacted the station of the Portland Amateur Radio Club, W7KYC, and for the first time in the history of amateur radio, mayors' greetings rang out over the air: The Chairman of the Khabarovsk City Executive Council, A. S. Panchenko greeted the mayor of Portland and inhabitants of the city. In reply , Portland mayor Bud Clark addressed the inhabitants of Khabarovsk.

At exactly 1600 local time, the competitions started. To tell the truth, after visiting RZ0CZZ, it seemed to me that the Americans would lead, but .. that was not to be. The Japanese team, starting off on the 15m band, quickly took the lead and didn't let up til the very end of the competitions. Incidentally, over all four hours [that the competitions lasted], their log filled up almost exclusively with Japanese calls. The judges, after verifying the reports, awarded the [Japanese] team first place, and Yesiko Yamagami won in the individual scoring.

Future games and joint expeditions were discussed. "Now we know," said John White, "what your 'secret weapon' is. It's friendliness and sincerity!"

pp 14 - 15: "UQRQC AWAITS YOU!" by V. Grishchenko.

Creation of a Soviet CW club was discussed on various occasions, among them the holding of the All-Union Conference of Radio Amateurs in 1988[10].

In accordance with IARU recommendations[11], shortwave [HF] operators must know "Morse" ["Morzyanka"]. But unfortunately, one hears the comment that CW is dying out and that real radio amateurs operate RTTY, PACKET, and, well, as a last resort, SSB. It's very doubtful that our operators will have high-quality equipment allowing them to use PACKET, etc., although we need to strive to make such equipment available. But CW provides communication reliability unattainable with SSB, using simple equipment. Not for nothing is CW usually used when propagation is unstable during Arctic expeditions. G[ennadiy Grigor'yevich] Shul'gin, UZ3AU, writing about amateur radio operation in Armenia following the earthquake [7 December 1988], points out how important it is to know CW when organizing disaster nets (RADIO #04/1989 p 16).

The Soviet Telegraph Club [sovetskiy telegrafnyy klub] (UQRQC) was organized in early 1989, attached to the Shortwave Committee of the FRS USSR. K[onstantin] Kh. Khachaturov, UW3AA, was elected Chairman of the Council [of the club], and V. V. Mitkevich, U3DR, was elected Secretary. Ye. A. Kostromin, UA4RZ, G. I. Kovalev, UB5FFJ, and V. N. Umanets, UW9AR, were elected members of the Council.

The motto of the club is ethics, quality, speed, activity. To be a member a shortwaver must actively operate on the air, observe the requirements of amateur radio ethics and rules for conducting communications, have equipment with a good-quality signal, and be able to operate CW at a speed of not less than 170 characters per minute. To enter the UQRQC, one needs to receive five recommendations by members of the club.

In July 1989, the I Assembly of the UQRQC was held in the Moscow area. In attendance were about 30 shortwavers from Moscow, Odessa, Leningrad, Kursk, Smolensk, Cheboksar, Chelyabinsk, Kostroma, Crimean towns, and the island of Dikson. Dimitr Drachev, LZ1BC, the first foreign member, attended from Sofia. N[ikolay] V[alentinovich] Kazanskiy, UA3AF, took part in the proceedings, as did V. M. Zav'yalov, Chairman of the experimental creative self-supporting [khozraschetnoye] association "Radiocenter."

During the meeting, special-call station 4L1QRQ made over 2500 contacts. And when it suddenly rained, the participants gathered in one of the tents, where radio amateur and polar songs rang out, written by Lyudmila Fedorova, UA3WFM [see article on page 2].

Anyone interested in UQRQC is invited to tune in to weekly traffic on Saturdays beginning at 1100 MSK on 14070 kHz.

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[10]Moscow, 8 - 10 April 1988.

[11]Not to speak of No. 2735 of the Radio Regulations!

pp 16 - 17: "FIRST STEPS," by V. [V.] Mitkevich, U3DR[12], member, UDXC[13], Moscow.

The striving of shortwavers to group themselves together for joint activities has probably existed since the birth of amateur radio. In many countries, for example, DX clubs have operated successfully for decades. Only in our country was the joining together of those interested in distant communication not encouraged and in practice was prohibited until recently[14].

But perestroyka gave Soviet radioamateur-shortwavers the full and real right to choose where to be active and in what forms to pursue their interests. Thus, in just the last year, the following activities have started: The Radioamateur Shortwave-Ultrashortwave Club ITARC, the Multifunctional Center "Inter-radio," ZDXC (the "Silan" DX Club), WSDXC (West Siberia DX Club), CQF (Friendship Club of Soviet and British Radio Amateurs), UQRQC (Soviet High-Speed Radiotelegraphy Operators' Club), URWRA (Association of Radioamateur-Railroad Workers), "MILLIWATT" (Low-Power Club), UMRA (Association of Radioamateur-Medical Workers), STC (All-Union Radioamateur-Teachers' Club), Shortwave Disabled Radioamateurs Club, and many others. Almost all have their own radio net, and many publish their own bulletin.

One similarity between these shortwave clubs is that are international by nature, so foreign radio amateurs may join.

Otherwise the clubs have substantial differences. For example, the ZDXC and COF [CQF?] are open to all shortwavers without exception, whereas the WSDXC requires that the an applicant qualify for three club diplomas, the UMRA that the applicant be a medical worker, and so on. Membership dues vary between 3 to 60 rubles a year. Many clubs are self-supporting.

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[12]Mitkevich was mentioned in the previous article as Secretary of the UQRQC (speed telegraphy club). The "3D" RSFSR identifier embedded in his callsign suggests residence in Moskovskaya Oblast' rather than Moscow city unless his was one of the calls "grandfathered" in the 1 May 1984 callsign restructuring. The omission of the second letter prior to the number in his call is believed to identify him as a veteran of World War II.

[13]For background on the UDXC, see summary translation RADIO #01/1989, page k, on the 1st Conference of the club in Leningrad on 15 and 16 April 1989, and summary translation RADIO #07/1989, page 11, on the "U-DX-C" diploma.

[14]In accordance with the principle "Everything that is not actively encouraged is either prohibited or impossible" which has governed the Soviet amateur radio movement and Soviet life in general. Under glasnost', this principle is being challenged vigorously.

In other words, each club has its own barriers to entry. Naturally, not everyone is pleased by such an arrangement. For farfetched reasons [pod nadumannymi motivami], an attack is currently being waged against the UDXC, as illustrated by an interview given "Radio" magazine in April 1989 by participants in the Leningrad conference[15].

You have to have the R-150-S diploma [Worked 150 Countries certificate] to become a candidate [non-voting] member of the UDXC, and the R-250-S diploma to become a [full] member.

Every 10 days the club council publishes "THE DX-INFO BULLETIN" containing information on DXpeditions, QSL managers, addresses, etc., for club members and others. "Round tables" open to members and non-members alike are held twice a week, during which each member tries to contribute fresh information.

The club regularly publishes an "Information Bulletin of the Council of the UDXC" ["Informatsionnyy byuleten soveta UDXC"] containing suggestions and criticisms submitted by any member, lists of members and their postal addresses, updated prefix listings, rules in English for obtaining diplomas, and other material absent from our radioamateur literature.

The club plans to organize DXpeditions, one of which has already taken place to the Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug [District] [0X, 129] using the callsign 4L0X. A voluntary assistance fund, the UDXF, has been set up to finance future expeditions.

The club has established the UDXC diploma for contacting members and candidate members.

It helps members with QSL cards containing the club emblem, and with pins, [rubber] stamps, pennants, etc.

Unresolved club problems include the absence of solid contacts with Soviet and foreign DX clubs, the absence of strong business contacts with sponsors, the lack of its own printing facilities, the liquidation of its own QSL bureau (which couldn't cope with its assigned task), and failure to arrive at compromise decisions.

Most DX-ers willingly accept the idea of the DX club, as indicated by the growth in the number of applications for the R-150-S diploma and endorsements to it. Whereas in the thirty years up to November 1987, slightly over a hundred R-250-S endorsements were issued, in the year or year and a half since, the number has more than doubled. About the same has happened with the R-300-S and R-325-S endorsements.

As of September 1989, the USDX counted over two hundred members and candidate members and this trend is continuing.

In conclusion, the role of A[natoliy Vasil'yevich] Kucherenko, UT5HP, who was unanimously elected Chairman of the UDXC, should be mentioned. Thanks alone to his energy, enthusiasm, and persistence, the club held out in its years-long struggle to come into being.

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[15]The only such interview I know of was undated; it formed the basis of an article in RADIO #08/1989 (summary translation, pp 11 - 14).

pp 18 - 19: "THE TAYMYR IS CALLING," by S. Makarov, RA3DAP/EK0AB.

The expedition of homemade, all-terrain, low-pressure-tire vehicles [? - ekspeditsiya samodel'nykh vezdezhodov na "pnevmatikakh" nizkogo davleniya] ended on 19 May 1989 at 0630 on Sredniy Island in the archipelago of Severnaya Zemlya.

Members of the traveling group included expedition leader Vadim Shapiro[16] [...] and radioman Andrey Zemskiy, RA3MD. The State Telecommunication Inspectorate of the USSR assigned the expedition three special call-signs: EK0AW, EK0AA, and EK0AB. The first was assigned to the traveling radioman, an experienced shortwaver and chief of collective radio station UZ3MXL of the House of the Young Technician in the town of Rybinsk.

Two base-station operators ensured dependable, regular communication with the traveling group from stations in Mytishchi (RZ3DWQ) and Rybinsk (UZ3MWI), and also from UK3A, the station of the Central Radio Club of the USSR.

One of them, by the way, was the youngest participant in the expedition, Aleksandr (Sasha) Mel'nikov, UA3MEP, from Rybinsk, who operated from the towns of Dudink and Khatang using the call-sign EK0AA.

The second base station, EK0AB, was operated by the author of these lines who is the chief of collective station RZ3DWO in Mytishchi.

An initiative group of shortwaver-amateurs in Mytishchi has received an official status as the "adventur" educational-technical center for assisting travelers. RZ3DWQ will conduct its work under the aegis of this organization. Anyone interested in the center is invited to write to 141004, g. Mytishchi, ab. yashch. 323 [P. O. Box 323, 141004 MYTISHCHI].

p 19: "AS GUESTS AT UZ0JWA," by G. Chliyants, UY5XE, Master of Sport of the USSR, Blagoveshchensk - L'vov.

Blagoveshchensk is a relatively small, comfortable city/town[17] situated at the confluence of the Amur and Zeya Rivers. On the opposite bank of the Amur a panorama of the People's Republic of China is clearly visible.

Having arrived in Blagoveshchensk on business, I took the first opportunity to go the collective station of the DOSAAF Radio Technical School -- UZ0JWA.

The station is housed in two rooms in an attractive, modern complex of DOSAAF buildings, and has a two-element quad for 40m, four-element quads for 20m/15m/10m, and an "Inverted-V" for 80m/160m. Its equipment includes three "Volna" transceivers, a UW3DI [transceiver], and a personal computer.

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[16]Whether he is related to Dr. Smitriy I. Shapiro, UA3AJH, who has led Arctic expeditions in the recent past, is not known.

[17]The Russian word gorod means both city and town.

The chief of UZ0JWA is Master of Sport of the USSR Vladimir Petrovich Prokhorov, UA0JA. "Petrovich" (as the shortwavers call him) has been chief of the station since 1947; his brother is Master of Sport of the USSR Vitaliy Petrovich Prokhorov, UA0JB, and his wife is Galina Prokhorova, UA0JC. "Petrovich" is helped at the collective station by Master of Sport Victor Nikolayenko, RA0JD, Aleksandr Belov, UA0JU, Aleksandr Kon'kov, UA0JK, an RTTY and computer enthusiast.

In all there are 220 amateur radio stations in the Oblast' [Amurskaya Oblast', 0J, 112, of which Blagoveshchensk is the administrative center]. Of these, about 50 are constantly on the air. UZ0JWC, UZ0JWW, UZ0JWD, UZ0JWX, UZ0JWT, and UZ0JWO are especially active.

Sergey Smirnov, RA0JJ, Deputy Chairman of the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee, has been a great help to radio amateurs and works in close cooperation with Gennadiy Ivashchenko, UW0JZ, Chairman of the Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport.

On the eve of my arrival the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee and the Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport conducted a conference of shortwavers of the Far East, with participants from Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and other cities/towns of the area. Establishment of a DX club -- the FAR EAST DX CLUB -- was considered, as was an amateur expedition to the bordering province of the PRC (Zone 24 is weakly represented, especially on RTTY). This seems fully realistic, since regular exchange of cultural and sport delegations between border cities/towns have begun recently.

The Amur area amateurs believe that leaving DOSAAF, as many favor, would bring no advantages and might even make things worse.

pp 23 - 25: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO

BEST SHORTWAVER-RADIOSPORTSMEN[18].

The Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR has named the ten best ["strongest" - sil'neyshiye] shortwavers for the 1989 sport season among operators of individual stations and collective teams.

Individual Stations			**Collective Stations**	
1.	G[eorgiy Alekseyevich] Rumyantsev,	UA1DZ	1.	PL8PYL
2.	V. Kostyuk,	RB5MT	2.	UP1BWW
3.	K[onstantin Kh.] Khachaturov,	UW3AA	3.	UZ4FWO
4.	N. Pyatakhin,	RL7AB	4.	UP1BZZ
5.	V. Kuchlin,	UW0LT	5.	UZ9CWW
6.	V. Lyzhin,	UA0TO	6.	UQ1GZW
7.	M. Klokov,	RZ0AA	7.	UC1OWA
8.	V. Gordiyenko,	RB5IM	8.	UZ0QWA
9.	N. Marav'yev,	UA0SAU	9.	UZ0CWA
10.	L. Velikanov,	UL7OB	10.	UZ0LWC

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[18]The best ultrashortwavers (VHF/UHF/SHF-ers) for 1989 were listed in RADIO #02/1990]; see summary translation, bottom, page 7.

CALENDAR OF COMPETITIONS.
15 - 16 April - International Yu. A. Gagarin Cup Competitions.
22 April - Shortwave Telegraph Championship of the USSR.
12 - 13 May - International Shortwave Competitions "CQ-M."
10 June - For the Cup of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR.
1 July - For the Prize of the Newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda," I Round.
21 - 22 July - For the Prize of the Magazine "Radio" - "Field Day" (Ultra Short Wave).
22 July - For the Prize of the Newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda," II Round.
14 October - For the Cup of the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'.
27 - 28 October - All-Union Competitions Between Collective Radio Stations (Satellite).
4 - 5 November - All-Union Competitions on the 160m Band for Prizes of the Magazine "Radio."
18 November - For the "Young Radioamateur" Prize (Short Wave).
2 December - Satellite Championship of the USSR.
16 December - Off-Site Championship of the USSR Between Women, Dedicated to the Memory of Yelena Stempkovskaya.
22 - 23 December - For the "RAEM" Prize.

IARU NEWS. [Announcement of meeting of Region 1 Administrative Council at Torremolinos in April 1990.]

SOME STATISTICS.

"In the Soviet Union there were, as of 1 November 1989, 53,681 [amateur] radio stations, of which 5668 were collective [stations]. Compared to the beginning of 1989, the total number of stations grew by 1105 and [the number of] collective [stations] by 135.[19]

"The greatest number of amateur radio stations is in the territory of Donetskaya Oblast' [B-I, 073] -- 2239. There's not a single station in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR [D-N, 002], the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast' [J-R, 042], or Narynskaya Oblast' [previously M-P, 177, but understood to have been amalgamated into Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast' (M-Q, 033) in 1988]. There are only two stations in Tashauzskaya Oblast' [H-W, 045] and three in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast' [F-O, 015].

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[19]These figures suggest the following station counts:

	Individual Stations	Collective Stations	Totals
On or about 1 January 1989:	47043	5533	52576
Increase, Jan. - Oct. 1989:	+970	+135	+1105
	---	---	---
1 November 1989:	48013	5668	53681

"In 10 months of 1989, 5,593,000 QSL cards went through the QSL bureau of the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'. 3,775,000 QSL's were dispatched to 160 countries. Of this number, 615,000 were sent to the USA, 336,000 to Japan, 182,000 to England, 104,000 to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 103,000 to the GDR, and 84,000 to Finland.

"The diploma Service of the CRC USSR processed 5627 diplomas.

"Foreign radio amateurs were issued 1111 diplomas by the FRS USSR and the CRC USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'.

"In 1989, Soviet radio amateurs participated in over 40 international off-site shortwave competitions. According to the results of 22 competitions, received before the end of 1989, our shortwavers took 90 first places, 54 second places, 53 third places, and earned 18 cups."

ABOUT RADIOEXPEDITIONS.

The Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR and the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' have drafted, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR has approved, rules on radioexpeditions, which may be organized by organizations as well as by radio amateurs.

Those wishing to conduct radioexpeditions from their own republic (or kray or oblast') must, 45 days in advance, advise the corresponding DOSAAF committee (or FRS) of the names of participants showing their individual call-signs and their sport or judge's titles, the basic call-sign and category of the expedition station, equipment to be used, modes of emission and output power, dates and itinerary, the location of the station at each point, and who is financing the radioexpedition.

If the radioexpedition will take place from another republic (or kray or oblast'), the written agreement of the corresponding FRS (or DOSAAF committee) must be received.

Call-signs are issued by the appropriate subdivision of the State Telecommunication Inspectorate.

Ten days prior to the beginning of the radioexpedition, the FRS of the USSR and the CRC of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' must be informed of the timetable, initerary, call-sign, modes of emission, and bands to be used.

The rules also describe the procedure for arranging for radioexpeditions organized together with foreign radio amateurs, in the USSR as well as abroad.

ADDRESSES OF QSL BUREAUS.

LENINGRAD [1A, 169]

199034, Leningrad, Naberezhnaya leytenanta Shmidta, 37, RTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 37 Lieutenant Shmidt Embankment, 199034 LENINGRAD] (city QSL bureau).

189610, Kronshtadt, ab. yashch. 13 [P. O. Box 13, 189610 KRONSHTADT] (services the city of Kronshtadt).

189610, Kronshtadt, ab. yashch. 300 [P. O. Box 300, 189610 KRONSHTADT] (services Kronshtadt amateurs who are members of the radio club of the city of Leningrad, and also R1ASP and EO1AAK).

LENINGRADSKAYA OBLAST' [1C, 136]

194902, Leningrad, p. Pargolovo, ab. yashch. 5 [P. O. Box 5, [Settlement of?] Pargolovo, 194902 LENINGRAD] (Oblast' QSL bureau).

188510, g. Lomonosov Leningradskoy obl., ab. yashch. 16 [P. O. Box 16, 188510 LOMONOSOV (Leningradskaya Oblast')] (services Lomonosovskiy Rayon including towns of Lomonosov and Sosnovyy Bor).

KALININGRADSKAYA OBLAST' [2F, 125]

236029, g. Kaliningrad (obl.), ul. Ozernaya, 31, OTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Combined Technical School, 31 Ozernaya St., 236029 KALININGRAD] (Oblast' QSL bureau).

238700, g. Sovetsk Kaliningradskoy obl., ab. yashch. 261 [P. O. Box 261, 238700 SOVETSK (Kaliningradskaya Oblast')] (services town of Sovetsk).

238100, g. Chernyakhovsk Kaliningradskoy obl., ab. yashch. 4 [P. O. Box 4, 238100 CHERNYAKHOVSK (Kaliningradskaya Oblast')] (services town of Chernyakhovsk).

MOSCOW [3A, 170]

117311, Moskva, pr. Vernadskogo, 9/10, MGSTKR DOSAAF [DOSAAF MGSTKR [??? - Moskovskiy gorodskoy sportivnyy-tekhnicheskiy klub radiolyubiteley - Moscow City Sport-Technical Club of Radioamateurs???], 9/10 Vernadskiy Prospekt, 117311 MOSCOW] (city QSL bureau).

ASSISTANCE FUND. At the initiative of the "Muzhestvo" ["Courage"] All-Union Radio Club of Warrier-Internationalists [i.e. for Afghanistan veterans][20], a technical-assistance fund has been set up for disabled veterans who are radio amateurs. Contributions from organizations and individuals may be transferred to account No. 700210 at the Borisoglebsk branch of Agroprombank.

DIPLOMAS. The "Muzhestvo" [see above] has established the "Muzhestvo" diploma. [Rules are given.] QSLs with RW3QWW (club headquarters) and UZ3QZH [are worth extra points]. Applications are to be sent to 397140, g. Borisoglebsk Voronezhskoy obl., ab. yashch. 70, RK "Muzhestvo", diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, "Muzhestvo" Radio Club, P. O. Box 70, 397140 g. Borisoglebsk (Voronezhskaya Oblast')].

VHF*UHF*SHF, edited by S. Bubennikov

Two new entries have been added to previous tables on achievements of Soviet ultrashortwavers (RADIO #12/1986): Meteor contacts on 430 MHz and EME contacts on 1.2 GHz. European achievements are shown in parentheses.

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[20]I.e., veterans of Afghanistan.

	144 МГц — «тропо»		"tropo"
26.10.85	UA61E — DK0TU	2322 км (3025 км)	
	144 МГц — «аврора»		"aurora"
22.02.88	UA1ZCL — DK3UZ	2131 км (2142 км)	
	144 МГц — «метеоры»		"meteor"
12.08.77	UW6MA — GW4CQT	3101 км	
	144 МГц — «E_s»		"E_s"
21.07.89	UD6DE — PE1LDX	3587 км (3865 км)	
	144 МГц — «ионо»		"iono"*
27.06.82	UA1ZCL — DK3UZ	2131 км	
	144 МГц — «EME»		"EME"
14.10.84	UA1ZCL — ZL2BGJ	16126 км (19286 км)	
	430 МГц — «тропо»		(etc.)
26.10.85	UA6LGH — OZ2OE	2216 км (2786 км)	
	430 МГц — «аврора»		
13.03.89	RB5EU — DJ9BV	1864 км	
	430 МГц — «метеоры»		
13.12.86	RA3LE — DJ9BV	1440 км	
	430 МГц — «EME»		
3.12.82	UA3LBO — ZL3AAD	16832 км (18907 км)	
	1,2 ГГц — «тропо»		
26.10.85	RB5EU — OK1AXH/p	1444 км (2617 км)	
	1,2 ГГц — «EME»		
17.09.89	UA1ZCL — ZS6AXT	9500 км (18772 км)	
	5,6 ГГц — «тропо»		
6.08.82	UK5ECZ — UK5EFL	101 км (981 км)	
	10 ГГц — «тропо»		
6.08.82	UK5ECZ — UK5EFL	101 км (1660 км)	

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В скобках указаны европейские достижения.

РАДИО № 3, 1990 г.

[End of main (RADIO) section]

*Presumably ionospheric scatter.

**European achievements shown in parentheses.

[This annex contains rough, summary translations of selected items from the newspaper **SOVETSKIY PATRIOT** (SP), published by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most of the news concerning amateur radio appears in the numbered column "**NLD**" ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX. Effective in January 1990, "SP" has appeared once rather than twice weekly.]

NLD-1430 [19 - 25 March 1990] **missing.**

NLD-1431, 26 March - 01 April 1990:

DISTANT STATIONS

Base station EK0DR (RW3DR) will operate from Cape Shmidt until the end of April. The traveling group is using the callsign EK0DQE (UV3DQE). Operation may take place from Wrangel Island (4K4/home call). Operating frequencies are: CW - 15 kHz up from lower band edge; SSB - 14180, 21180, 28580 kHz; RTTY, PR [packet radio], and AMTOR - on standard frequencies. UA3HR, RA3AZ, and RW3AH are the base stations in Moscow. QSL via RW3AH, 127018, Moskva, ab. yashch. 899 [P. O. Box 899, 127018 MOSCOW].

CLUB STATIONS

A regular meeting of radio amateurs from the Volga area [Povolzh'ye] will be held 28 - 30 September at Saratov, which is celebrating its 400th anniversary. Apply to V. Krasnov, UW4CF, 410002, Saratov, ab. yashch. 291 [P. O. Box 291, 410002 SARATOV], work telephone 99-24-85. Forward suggestions before 15 April to V. Khvalev, UA4DF, 410019, Saratov, ab. yashch. 780 [P. O. Box 780, 410019 SARATOV], work telephone 64-15-37. Personal invitations will be sent out in August. From the Organizing Committee.

Activity days will be sponsored on 18 April (0000 - 2400 MSK) by the U-DX Club. Those who contact members and candidate members of the club (they give their member number after RS or RST) will receive memorial diplomas [certificates]. Send log extracts by 10 May to RB0HZ at 314000, Poltava, ab. yashch. 117 [P. O. Box 117, 314000 POLTAVA]. From UT5HP[21]

On 12 April an activity day will be held by the radio amateurs of Smolenskaya Oblast' [3L, 155]. RK1G will operate from Gagarin, and contacts with the stations are worth 10 points toward the "First Cosmonaut of the Planet Yu. A. Gagarin" and "Gagarin Field" diplomas. From UA3LHC.

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[21]Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Kucherenko, UT5HP, was confirmed as Chairman of the Council of the DX Club, according to an article in Sovetskiy Patriot of 29 November 1987. He address was given in RADIO magazine for March 1989 as Post Office Box 1, 348903 SCHAST'YE (Voroshilovgradskoya Oblast').

NLD-1432, 02 - 08 April 1990:

COMPETITIONS

This year the Federation of Radio Sport of L'vovskaya oblast' will judge the Observers' [SWL] Cup Competitions [sorevnovaniya "Kubok nablyudateley"]. Reports go by 25 April to 290000, L'vov, ab. yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 290000 L'VOV]. From [G. Chliyants,] UY5XE [and UB5-068-3] [described in RADIO #05/1989 as Chairman of the Federation of Radio Sport committee for working with observers (SWLs) and active in the Federation's shortwave committee].

In the Yu. Gagarin Cup competitions (see NLD-1430), contacts made via satellite are counted as taking place on a separate band. Observers may participate in them [i.e. count monitored satellite contacts for credit] as well.

DISTANT STATIONS

Conway Reef (3D2) and Banaba Island (T33) have been added as new territories to the DXCC diploma, making a total of 323 territories. In about 40 of them there are no active stations (and in several no population), and contacts with them take place only during DXpeditions.

UA0KB/4K4 has begun operating from Vrangel' [Wrangel] Island. QSL via RA3YA at 214000, Bryansk, ab. yashch. 73 [P. O. Box 73, 214000 BRYANSK]. From RA3YA.

The 4K prefix series is presently being used as follows: 4K1 - Antarctica, 4K2 - Franz-Josef Land [Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa], 4K3 - Arctic (European part), 4K4 - Arctic (Asian part), 4K0 - Arctic (drifting stations).

QSL cards for the ES1RA (UR3RA) expedition (see NLD-1422) should be sent to 200017, Tallinn, ab. yashch. 806 [P. O. Box 806, 200017 TALLINN]. During the expedition alone, 4 thousand contacts were made. From ES1RA.

The numbers in the new Estonian station callsigns indicate their locations: ES1 - Tallinn, ES2 - ES8 - rayons of the Republic (each number is allotted to one or more rayons), ES0 - islands. ES9 is reserved for special stations. From UR2-083-1203.

CLUB NEWS

The "Raduga" ["Rainbow"] Creative Group [tvorcheskaya gruppa "Raduga"] has prepared, for radio amateurs interested in packet radiocommunication, documentation describing the TNC with a modem and a full listing of commands and messages needed for on-the-air operation. ... Its address is 290021, L'vov, ab. yashch. 8451 [P. O. Box 8451, 290021 L'VOV].

The correct address for the Collective Radiostation Club [Klub kollectivnykh radiostantsiy] (see NLD-1428) is 644043, Omsk, ab. yashch. 1742 [P. O. Box 1742, 644043 OMSK. From UA9MAR.

The radio amateurs of Tyumenskaya Oblast' [9L, 161] will sponsor activity days from 23 through 27 April, during which period UZ9LWD will operate from the Museum of Decembrists [musey dekabristov] in Yalutorovsk. Contacts with UZ9LWD will be worth 10 points toward the diploma "In Memory of the Decembrists."

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

Contacts with U3DA and U1SX are worth 5 points each for the "First Cosmonaut of the Planet Yu. A. Gagarin" diploma (see NLD-1268 and NLD-1284). QSL cards from observers [SWLs] in Gagarin are worth 3 points and count toward [as?] the obligatory contacts with this city/town. Additional stations in Gagarin are UA3LBL, UA3LFN, UA3LHJ, and UA3LKL. From UA3LHC.

NLD-1433, 09 - 15 April 1990:

IN THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR [FRS USSR]

A conference of Region 1 of the International Amateur Radio Union was held in the Spanish city of Torremolinos 1 - 6 April. Over 150 proposals were examined from national radio amateur organizations belonging to this regional organization. The conference adopted a proposal by the FRS USSR on setting up a Committee on Amateur Radio Communication During Natural Disasters [Komitet po radiolyubitel'skoy svyazi pri stikhiynykh bedstviyakh] in Region 1 of the IARU. In the near future the rights and powers of this committee will be made more specific and will be confirmed by the Executive Committee of Region 1. The Committee's work will be coordinated by the FRS USSR. A proposal by the FRS USSR to establish a memorial diploma in Region 1 for humanitarian activity (including work by radio amateurs during natural disasters) was approved. The memorial diploma will be awarded at the triennial conferences (the next one will be held in 1993 in Belgium). A decision was also taken to continue (under the aegis of the FRS USSR) the holding of Region 1 shortwave radiocommunication championships. Other conference decisions will be reported in "Radio" magazine.

CLUB NEWS

The radio amateurs of Ul'yanovskaya Oblast' [4L, 164] will sponsor activity days from 16 through 22 April, dedicated to the birthday of V. I. Lenin[22]. Reports go to 432063, Ul'yanovsk, ab. yashch. 478 [P. O. Box 478, 432063 UL'YANOVSK]. Anyone working UK4L or another special-call station during this period will be issued a memorial pennant for R 2.50. From RV4LA.

The radio amateurs of the Tatarskaya ASSR will sponsor activity days on 13 and 14 April, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Republic. Send reports to 420045, Kazan', ab. yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 420045 KAZAN']. From RA4PO.

From 21 through 28 April, UI8IAY and UI8IAQ -- UI1D/home call or UI2D/home call -- will operate on all bands CW and SSB from Syrdar'inskaya Oblast' [I-D, 173, in Uzbekistan]. Send QSL cards (PSE SAE) via UI8IAJ to 703000, Samarkand, ab. yasch. 71 [P. O. Box 71, 703000 SAMARKAND]. From UI8IAJ.

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[22]Ul'yanovskaya Oblast' and its administrative center Ul'yanov (formerly Simbirsk) are named after Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, born Vladimir Il'ich Ul'yanovsk (22 April 1870 - 21 January 1924).

DISTANT STATIONS

In the near future, operation is expected from Spratly Island by an international expedition (participants JH3DPB, 5H1HK, RB5IJ, 3W3RR, UL7PCZ, RL8PY, and XV2AAA through XV2AAD. The callsign of the expedition will be IS0XV. From 3W3RR.

Walvis Bay (ZS9, an Republic of South Africa enclave on the territory of Namibia) has been added to the DXCC listing. ZS9A usually operates beginning at 1600 UT around 28610 kHz; it is often heard on 14180 kHz and in a net on 21335 kHz beginning at 1500 UT.

OH2BH will operate until approximately 18 April from Jarvis Island, following which he'll go on the air if possible from Palmyra and Kingman Reef, staying on each around a week.

DL2GAC will go be the air from several territories in the Pacific Ocean. One of the most probable frequencies for him is 14163 kHz, but he can also be found on the frequencies of the "island hunters" (IOTA) -- 14260, 21260, and 28460 kHz.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 16 - 22 April 1990, p 14 (independent article):

"PROMISES TAKE THREE YEARS TO BE KEPT"

["OBESHCHANNOGO TRI GODA ZHDUT"]

M. Gorbachev, "SP" Staff Correspondent in Ashkhabad[23]

In December 1988, our newspaper published a critical article "'SOS' on All Bands" about shortcomings in DOSAAF support for amateur radio in Turkmeniya. Republic DOSAAF officials recognized that the Republic's radio club, which had been liquidated, should be reopened and should serve as a center of amateur radio activity, not only in Ashkhabad but in all other rayons of Turkmeniya.

In actuality, nothing was done. Space was provided for a collective station, then most of it was taken away for a self-supporting repair facility that didn't work out. After this space was given back to the amateurs, the Republic broadcasting station located next door resumed operation following repairs and drowned out the collective amateur radio on all bands, according to V. Shabalin, chief of the collecive station, and R. Barkelov, senior trainer.

They were promised space in a new building, but it's not to be completed any time soon. A meeting of the Federation of Radio Sport [of the Republic] should have been called by the [Republic's] DOSAAF Central Committee, but unfortunately this didn't happen.

So amateurs again sounded the alarm, since no one had evidently heard their "SOS" in 1988.

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[23]This article represents a sequel to an investigative report entitled "SOS on All Bands" by the same reporter in the 4 December 1988 issue of Sovetskiy Patriot (see summary translation RADIO #11/1988, page a), on shortcomings in DOSAAF support of amateur radio in the Turkmenskaya SSR (of which Ashkhabad is the capital).

DISTANT STATIONS

In the near future, operation is expected from Sporadly Island by an international expedition (participants FR3UPA, SM1HKE, SM5IJ, 3W3HR, UL7PCZ, HL4DY, and XV2AAA through XV2AAD. The setup of the expedition will be TEOXV, from 3W3RR.

Navia Bay (ZS9, an Republic of South Africa enclave on the territory of Namibia) has been added to the DXCC listing. ZS9A usually operates beginning at 1600 UT around 28610 kHz; it is often heard on 14160 kHz and in a net on 21135 kHz beginning at 1800 UT.

GM3RM will operate until approximately 19 April from Jersey Island, following which he'll go on the air if possible from Palmyra and Kingman Reef, staying on each around a week.

GI3GAC will go on the air from several territories in the Pacific Ocean. One of the most probable frequencies for his is 14160 kHz, but he can also be found on the frequencies of the "island hunters" (IOTA) -- 14260, 21250, and 28460 kHz.

Soverskiy Partizan, 18 - 22 April 1990, p 1: (independent article):

"PROMISES TAKE THREE YEARS TO BE KEPT"

["OBESHCHANNOGO TRI GODA ZHDUT"]

R. Gorbachev, "SP" staff correspondent in Ashkhabad

In December 1989, our newspaper published a critical article "Zero on All Bands" about shortcomings in DOSAAF support for amateur radio in Turkmenia. Republic DOSAAF officials recognized that the Republic's radio club, which had been liquidated, should be reopened and should serve as a center of amateur radio activity, not only in Ashkhabad but in all other regions of Turkmenia.

In actuality, nothing was done. Space was provided for a collective station, then most of it was taken away for a small supporting repair facility that didn't work out. After this space was given back to the amateurs, the Republic broadcasting station located next door resumed operation following repairs and drowned out the collective amateur radio on all bands, according to V. Shabalin, chief of the collective station, and Z. Ramazov, senior trainer.

They were promised space in a new building, but it's not to be completed any time soon. A meeting of the Federation of Radio Sports (of the Republic) should have been called by the Republic's DOSAAF central committee, but unfortunately this didn't happen.

So amateurs again occupied the airs, since no one had evidently heard their "SOS" in 1989.

This article represents a sequel to an investigative report entitled "SOS on All Bands" by the same reporter in the 4 December 1988 issue of Sovetskiy Partizan (see summary translation RADIO [illegible], page 4), on shortcomings in DOSAAF support of amateur radio in the Turkmenskaya SSR (of which Ashkhabad is the capital).

Meanwhile, specialists, trainers, sportsmen, and radio amateurs are leaving DOSAAF for slightly better and slightly more secure positions in cooperatives and in the radio sections of the Minpros [Ministerstvo prosveshcheniya - Ministry of Education]. And those who are left in DOSAAF are gradually losing faith in perestroyka and in the possibility of basic changes in their own areas of activity.

NLD-1434, 16 - 22 April 1990, p 15:

IN THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR

In connection with the division of Khatlonskaya Oblast' [formed 8 September 1988] [J-K, 192] in the Tadzhikskaya SSR into Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast' and Kulyabskaya Oblast', changes have been made in the listing for the R-100-O diploma [Worked 100 Oblasts certificate]. Khatlonskaya Oblast' is deleted from the listing. Effective 24 January 1990, Kulyabskaya Oblast', No. 182, callsign series UJ8K and RJ8K [i.e. J-K], and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast', No. 183, series UJ8X and RJ8X [J-X], are restored. Since previously-issued callsigns aren't usually changed, some stations in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast' now use callsigns in the UJ8K series.

CLUB NEWS

On 26 - 27 April [1990] [the Chernobyl' explosion occurred 26 April 1986], a telephone marathon will take place to raise funds for those who suffered in the Chernobyl' Nuclear Power Station disaster. During the 24-hour marathon, special-call station RK3CH will operate from Moscow and RK5CH from Pripyat' [near Chernobyl']. QSL cards go to RW3AH and UY5XE respectively. From RW3AH.

QSL cards for ER4LYL (16 - 22 April 1990 [see third-to-last paragraph and footnote on page 19] are to be sent to 433510, Ul'yanovskaya Oblast', Dimitrovgrad-7, ab. yashch. 45 [P. O. Box 45, 433510 DIMITROVGRAD-7 (Ul'yanovskaya Oblast'). From RA4LW.

COMPETITIONS

[Rules for "CQ-M" Contest, 2100 GMT 12 May - 2100 GMT 13 May.] Reports [for Soviet amateurs] go to 123459, Moskva, Pokhodnyy proyezd, 23, TsRK, sudeyskoy kollegii [Judges' Collegium, Central Radio Club, 23 Pokhodnyy Proyezd, 123459 MOSCOW].

DIPLOMAS

Contacts made between 1 March and 15 May of this year count toward the "Arktika-90" diploma. Contacts with EK0AAC/4K4 and EK0DAP/4K4 are worth 15 points; with UA0/G0GWA and UA0/G0KPH 10 points; with RZ3AWH, UZ3AXX, and UA3ATS and with all stations located beyond the Arctic Circle 5 points apiece. From UA3ATS.

[End of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT annex]

Meanwhile, specialists, trainers, sportsmen, and radio amateurs are leaving DOSAAF for slightly better and slightly more secure positions in cooperatives and in the radio sections of the Minpros [Ministerstvo Prosveshchenia - Ministry of Education]. And those who are left in DOSAAF are gradually losing faith in perestroyka and in the possibility of basic changes in their own areas of activity.

NIL-1411, 16 - 22 April 1990, p 18:

IN THE INTEGRATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR

In connection with the division of Khrulionkaya Oblast' (formed 8 September 1988) [U-K, 132] in the Tsentrkhimkaya SSK into Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast' and Kul'yabskaya Oblast', changes have been made in the listing for the K-100-0 diplom (Worked 100 Oblasts certificate). Khrulionskaya Oblast' is deleted from the listing. Effective 24 January 1990, Kul'yabskaya Oblast', No. 182, calling series UO9K and RU9K [i.e. I-K], and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast', No. 183, series UT4X and RT4X [U-X], are restored. Since previously-issued callsigns aren't usually changed, some stations in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast' now use callsigns in the UT4X series.

CLUB NEWS

On 26 - 27 April (1990) [the Chernobyl' explosion occurred 26 April 1986], a telephone marathon will take place to raise funds for those who suffered in the Chernobyl' Nuclear Power Station disaster. During the 24-hour marathon, special-call station RK3CW will operate from Moscow and RK3CH from Pryapyat' [near Chernobyl']. QSL cards go to RC3AH and UY5XH respectively. From RW3AH.

QSL cards for IRALYL (16 - 22 April 1990 [see third-to-last paragraph and footnote on page 12]) are to be sent to 423610, Dimitrovskaya Oblast', Dmitrovgrad-7, ab. yashchik 45 [P. O. Box 45, 423610 DMITROVGRAD-7 (Dimitrovskaya Oblast')]. From RA4LM.

COMPETITIONS

Rules for "Cy-M" Contest, 2100 GMT 12 May - 2100 GMT 13 May.

Results [for Soviet amateurs] go to 123459, Moskva, Pokhodnyy proyezd, 23, TsRK, nuzhnoyu kollegii [Judges' Collegium, Central Radio Club, 23 Pokhodnyy Proyezd, 123459 Moscow].

DIPLOMAS

Contacts made between 1 March and 15 May of this year count toward the "Arktika-90" diploma. Contacts with EK0AAO/EK4 and EM0DAP/EK4 are worth 15 points; with UA0/SOCWA and UA0/SOPPR 10 points; with RC3AWR, UR3AXK, and UA3ATS and with all stations located beyond the Arctic Circle 5 points apiece. From UA3ATS.

[End of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT annex]